

tions in West Tennessee has been published. He claims that he passed between Bolivar and Jackson, destroying the bridges and trestle work, and in the second engagements he claims to have taken 213 prisoners, and killed and wounded 75.

A bill has been introduced into the Rebel Senate to create the office of Lieutenant-General.

A resolution was also passed recalling Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Business Resumed—Mortments of the Generals—Advice from the Cumberland Gap.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

All business was resumed to-day except the sale of liquor.

At 4 p.m. the various military organizations will assemble and drill.

The Rebels have fallen back only four miles south of Florence. This is stated to owing to the scarcity of water, but it is supposed that they are awaiting re-enforcements.

The Rebels have left Maysville and gone to Pavia. Advances from the Cumberland Gap to August 31st, represent that General Morgan's force is in fine spirits. He is scouring the country in all directions for forage, and will hold out until relieved.

The rebels are still in his front but not in his rear, all the Rebels in Kentucky having joined General Kirby Smith.

General Morgan made a raid at Rogers Gap, killing six and wounding six, and taking a whole Rebel company prisoners, without losing a man.

Movements of Gen. Corcoran and Judge Daly.

ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Gen. Corcoran and Judge Daly will address a mass meeting on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., at the City Hall.

Rejoicing over the Recent Victories.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

There was an impromptu glorification to-night over the news of McClellan's victories. Bonfires, illuminations, firing of guns, and ringing of bells spoke the enthusiasm and joy of the people on the first gleam of light after the long-continued gloom. Business was suspended, and the streets, full of people, presented the appearance of a national holiday.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

The draft in Massachusetts has been postponed till October 1. It is believed the State's quota will be filled by volunteers by that date.

Gen. McClellan's dispatches to-day caused much excitement and intense gratification throughout the city and State.

The Draft Postponed in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

By order of Gov. Curtin, the draft, which was ordered to be made on the 15th inst., has again been postponed until the 25th inst.

The Indian War in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 15, 1862.

A letter from Commissioner Dole was introduced in the Legislature to-day, dated Fort Ripley, Sept. 11, to the Governor. He says he has been there twelve days, endeavoring to effect an amicable arrangement with the Chippewas, but he deplores doing so. After sending messengers to Hole-in-the-Day for eleven days, he finally consented to meet him in council at Crow-Wing.

Instead of bringing thirty or forty chiefs, as had been agreed, he brought 300 men armed. Hole-in-the-Day was bold and impudent, and no result was reached by the conference, which was to be renewed, but a collision was feared. Mr. Dole regarded the danger of an outbreak imminent.

The letter was referred to a Committee of Three who reported, and the Legislature adopted a resolution that David Cooper, M. Rice, Frederick Ayers, and E. A. C. Hatch be appointed commissioners to repair to Fort Ripley to act in behalf of this State in conjunction with the Commissioner of Indian affairs in any negotiations best calculated to preserve peace and prevent any outbreak. These Commissioners have left for Fort Ripley.

Sword Presentation to Admiral Foote in the City of Brooklyn.

Last evening the citizens of Brooklyn presented a splendid sword to flag-officer Andrew H. Foote, as a testimonial of their personal regard and approbation of his eminent public services, and especially of his efficiency in suppressing the slave-trade, and his efforts to crush the Rebellion. The sword is a masterpiece of workmanship—symmetrical in form and article in design. The pommel is a golden hemisphere, studded with stars, and adorned with oak and olive branches. On the guard is a figure in brass relief, Neptune returning on his car in triumph. A pair of sea-horses draw the car of the god and sea-nymphs, and tritons blow their wreathed horns in honor of the hero. The golden scabbard is ornamented with figures illustrating the bombardment of the Chinese ports—the bombardment of Island No. 19, the explosion on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and his adventures on the African coast. The following inscription is carved upon it in elegant characters:

"Presented by the citizens of Brooklyn to flag-officer Andrew H. Foote, as a testimonial of their high personal regard and their appreciation of his eminent professional character, distinguished public services, and moral influence in a long and arduous career. The sword was presented in the cabin of the slave-stealer on the coast of Africa; his gallant conduct in the destruction of the Barbary pirates in China, and his manly skill and energy in the creation of a new and safe route for the transatlantic commerce, were the chief foundations on the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Mississippi Rivers, connected with the Western battle-fields were here graphically drawn. The fall of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Columbus and Island No. 19, with the entire cessation of the Tennessee and Cumberland slave-trade, and events in the South, in the final triumph of God, and by the valor of cherished countries, my own name is honorably linked with the glories of our common country."

In the first place, and in my first command, I am reminded, of the thousand of a crew on the African coast, where in the epopee of those physical slaves, I was employed in cooperation with the British squadron, under the "Abolition Treaty," in the suppression of the atrocious slave-trade.

In the second place, The short and brilliant defense of our rights in China is here pictorially represented. When on that station, and proceeding to the City of Canton in a small boat, two heavy gunboats followed us, with round shot, and broadside, and after a sharp engagement, the two gunboats and our own vessel, and captured, treaty stipulations—a single man-of-war, and, not only silenced the toro, but, in fact, of a vastly superior force, 2000 gallant American officers, seamen, and marines, under my command, were captured, and held in slavery, and were never returned but to their country. This we must do, or indefinitely consent to be the slaves of our own national race. We must rise in arms, or struggle or perish. Treason must be exposed. The rebellion which may be victorious at all costs, will surely defeat you if called to stand, God save us. Yet the past more than suggests that the Stars and Stripes will long live in the breezes, wherever and whenever the cause of freedom and right shall call us to give our hearts to noble deeds. Conceding you to the cause of freedom, you may live to see the day when treason shall be at an end, and telling you that the people will follow you with their sympathy wherever you go, allow me to present "The Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws" as our common motto for the exigency and the honor of our country.

Admiral Foote responded as follows:

"I accept this beautiful, emblematic gift, at once a token of your personal friendship and of your naval prowess, with no ordinary sense of gratification. The scenes of your naval career, and of your personal and social life, are well known to me, and the admiration and respect with which you are held in every part of this happy land. By far, though not less potent than you have encountered the same medicines where here have been, and we have a greater chance than others. This, Sir, is the hour of your country's trial and agony. Constitutional liberty, the equality of all men, and the legal rights of the people, are the pillars of the state, the support of the government, the weal of unknown generations; the future glory and greatness of the nation. Yet, these eloquent messengers of truth are calling upon me to yield your profession and our cause to the world, and to let them know that I have no scruples to expose the institutions for which our law-abiding fathers freely shed their blood—those whom contiguity of territory and a common government once made our friends are now our enemies, and we have no alternative but to fight for our country, and to let the world know that we are not afraid of their contest. This we must do, or indefinitely consent to be the slaves of our own national race. We must rise in arms, or struggle or perish. Treason must be exposed. The rebellion which may be victorious at all costs, will surely defeat you if called to stand, God save us. Yet the past more than suggests that the Stars and Stripes will long live in the breezes, wherever and whenever the cause of freedom and right shall call us to give our hearts to noble deeds. Conceding you to the cause of freedom, you may live to see the day when treason shall be at an end, and telling you that the people will follow you with their sympathy wherever you go, allow me to present "The Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws" as our common motto for the exigency and the honor of our country."

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